transaction, and I am sure that ever

man connected with either company would repel the dishonoring suggestion as warmly as I do myself. On the whole

ABSURDITY, DEPRAVITY AND FALSEHOOD

SUMMARY OF THE CHARGES.

dollar of money from either of these companies ever went to my profit or ben-efit. Third—That instead of receiving the bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad as a gratuity, I never had one

and that instead of making a large for-tune off of that company I have incurred a severe pecuniary loss from my invest-ment in its securities, which I still retain,

ment in its securities, which I still retain, and out of such affairs as this grows the popular goosip of large fortunes amassed in Congress. I can hardly expect, Mr. Speaker, that any statement from me will stop the work of those who have so industriously circulated these calumnies for months past. The effort has been energetical and continuous to spread these stories in private circles emissaries of

stories in private circles, emissarie

had one

The Intelligencer.

Mr. Blaine's Vindleation.

At a late hour last night we received Mr. Blaine's speech yesterday in Congress in defense of his record. We invite attention to it in an another column. It At least one Democrat who listened to it ceding years. was heard to say, "I believe it every

THE CLARKSHOEG CONVENTION.—We publish a complaint this morning in regard to the coming Republican Convention at Clarksburg. It is intimated in this complaint that the soldier element of the party has not been numerously enough represented in the selection of delegates. It is said that notwithstanding the soldiers constitute one half of the voting Republicans of the State yet they have only about one-seventh of the delegates to the Convention. Whether this is or not we have no means of knowing. Neither do we know whether it is true, as is alleged, that the various county meetings have been controlled by the "efmembers of the party. Webster defines the word "effete" to mean "incapa-ble of efficient action." We are inclined to think that this is hardly the correct word under the circumstances. Generally speaking, political conventious are the active element in the Such men are not "effete," whatever easy they are. They may be bummers or ax grinders, but they are, generally speaking, aggregates and comparisons:

We judge that the complaint about the soldier element being ignored in the selection of delegates does not rest on a very reliable basis. The doors are open to everybody in primary conventions. Those who have a fancy for taking a hand generally find opportunities for so doing. This remark applies to the solis a question of personal taste and activity more than anything else. We pre-sume that in every county in West Viris the active and, quite often, the personal ly interested element that "sets up" the cal politics of the county. This may be an unfortunate circumstance, but it i one that admits of a remedy wherever the people choose to turn out and inter elves in their own affairs. Fail ing to do this, they have themselves mainly to blame if their local politics fall into the hands of the "machine" men. For this failure, the soldier element may be as responsible as other people. The hady else, is to smash the machine nov and then at the polls. This generally teaches a lesson that lasts for a year or two. The Democratic machine men of West Virginia, for instance, in 1872, got their "set up job" very badly smashed at the polls. And in the matter of the local offices in this county they have experienced one or two smashes of a similarly disastrous character. The people have a habit of doing this thing every now and then. This year they are perhaps more and independent of all machine control than usual. As things look now, it stands political conventions, large and

small, to be on their good behavior. As for the specific complaint on the part of our correspondent, in regard to a greater or less extent. There may have en once or twice some grounds for it, ut we confess we do not recall any such time. On considerations of policy, sayerally been deemed a decided party advantage to bear the soldier in And certainly he has not been forgotten by the Republican masses in West Virgiia. This fact was shown in Gen. Goff's Campaign for Congress in this district two years ago. And the same voters are ready to-day to honor any soldier who has well recognized qualifications to fill any position to which he may aspire. Further than this the people cannot be expected to go in the matter of selecting men to office. The true test of candidacy is not the fact of a man having simply been a soldier, but in his fitness to properly discharge the duties of the place. And as for such preferments as those to which our correspondent especially alludes, when he charges that only one-seventh of the representation to the Clarksburg Convention is made up of ex-soldiers, b certainly can not make much of a griev ance out of such a complaint. As a mat ter of fact the great majority of exsoldiers do not give any particular attention to politics further than to vote. They can not afford to lose much time or spend much money in going to political conventions, and therefore do not put themselves in the way of seeking onors. Their chief concern, like that of citizens generally, is to see good results accomplished by those who do make a practice of going to these convenventions. Therefore, having no private axes to grind, they need not, and do not, icel disposed to be mathematically precise as to whether the soldier element o the plain citizen element has a majority in any given convention. How can any such consideration matter materially to a soldier more than to his neighbor who was not a soldier, since both are in the same boat as respects a common interest, and also as respects the lack of any special or private interest. What they both desire is simply that the Clarksburg Convention will send good men to Cincinnati, and not ax-grinders; in other words, men who will really try to select the best men in the Republican ranks as candidates for President and Vice President,

Pacific Mail Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The sailing of the Pacific Mail steamer City of New York for Australia is postponed till tomorrow. The English mail has not yet arrived, and the coal and stores on the steamer are still under attachment.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The issue of the Chicago Northwester The issue of the Chicago Northwestern Lumberman of April 8th contains an an-nual compilation of an extended charac-ter, covering the lumber production in the Northwest during 1875, compared with 1874. The editor states that abso-lute accuracy in such figures is not pos-rible but sufficient data is obtained to sible, but sufficient data is obtained t made a favorable impression upon his convey a tolerably intelligent impression fellow members of both parties, and at its of the extent of the lumber production of conclusion was greeted with applause, the year, and its relative position to pre-

The editor of the Lumberman says: The volume of lumber produced in the Northwest we find was greater in 1875 than during the year previous. The am-ount of stock, raw and manufactured, is East than the West, calling the territory between Lake Michigan and the Rocky

between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains by the latter term.

In regard to the probable number of logs banked during the past wanter, if is observed:

Speaking of the Northwest in general, we believe there will be a full average stock, the amount which may be lacking in one locality being balanced by the ex-cess in others. Under this state of things in one locality being waters of things cess in others. Under this state of things the season of 1876, viewed from our pres-ent stand-point, does not look promising for lumbermen. Had the log crop beer controlled by the active element in the party, men who are willing to work for success, and who have motives more or less personal in trying to achieve success. Such men are not "effete," whateve else they are. They may be bummers or ax driving water.

Aggregates and Comparison (1975). 1874. Lumber manufactured. 4,220 136,651 4,417,533,251 Lumber on hand Jan. 1...[16,62,229 5] 2,73,503,428 Loga on hand Jan. 1...[101,501,501,129 1,1013,107,071 Total lumber and logs Jan. 18,157,624,279 2,270,412,499 141...

Mr. Wm. E. S. Baker, of Philadelphia Secretary of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association, has furnished the Iron Age with a table showing the cost of iron since with a table showing the cost of iron since says "fairly represent the cost of pig and bar iron at works in Pennsylvania favorably situated for economy," show that pig iron can be made cheaper to-day than at any time since 1863, while the cost of converting pig iron into bars is less than at any time since 1862. The cost of labor has been reduced to ante-war rates, In some places labor employed in at any time since 1802. The cost of more has been reduced to ante-war rates, In some places labor employed in mines is down to eighty cents a day. The Age says: "There is no room for contraction here, nor can rates of wages be maintained on the present starvation basis, unless we are prepared to see our workmen reduced to a level scarcely above that of the agricultural laborer in England." The furnaces are paying \$2 per ton more for ore than they did in 1863, chiefly because of the scarcity near the furnaces and high freight rates on the railroads. The cost of anthracite coal is nearly double the price in 1865, notwithstanding a decline from the extortionate prices charged from 1865 to 1875. The cost of pig iron per ton of bars has not been so low since 1851, and but for the high freights would cost the mill less than before the war.

Bellatre Locals.—In the case of J. M. Power, arrested for assaulting George Criswell Saturday evening, W. C. Tallman went his security, and he was released, the trial being set for no definite time. Mr. M. Craft, the jeweler, is a head of any of the Bellaire banks. He is giving out silver instead of fractional currency in making change, while neither of-the banks have received a supply of specie to exchange for fractional currency.

A gold-headed cane is being contested for between Pat. Sherry, President of the St. John's Benevolent Association, and Pat. Whealan, chief of the Bellaire Lodge of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The cane is a beauty.

The building formerly occupied as an office by Dr. Kurz has at last settled down into its future site, on Thirty-third street. The Doctor will build a large and ele-

gant house on its former site.

The gutters on thirty-third street are being paved with boulders.

Arnold and Gilbert did not appear at School Hall Saturday night. The report-Register accuses us o rying to "injure the reputation of this roupe." We apprehend that he has sever heard the old saw about an egg which has lost its native sweetness. Several other houses are being raised owered or moved about in South Bel

laire. Rev. Dr. Thoburn preached at the M. E. Clurch Sunday evening, in spite of his painful hoarseness. The score of the game between the Clippers and the Good Wills, Saturday, was 26 to 10, in favor of the former. Our merchants are all getting on their spring atocks, and the stores in consequence present a gay appearance.

By Telegraph

such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom had been, and one of whom was, so nearly connected with him (said Belknap) by domestic ties as to greatly affect him and make to THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected ties as to greatly affect him and make the second statements as affected on the persons, some of side statements as affected on the persons, some of side statements as affected the persons, some of whom had been, and one of whom was, so nearly connected the wind had been, and one of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom had been, and one of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom had been, and one of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, some of whom was, so nearly connected the persons, so nearly connected the persons, so nearly connected the persons, so nearly TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

The Belknap Confession. WASHINGTON, D.C., April 24.—Genera Belknap has written a letter to a friend denying in positive terms that he has made any confession whatever, concerning the charges against him relative to the Fort Sill post-tradership.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Ex-Attorney General Ackerman ap-peared before the Committee on Expend-tures in the Department of Justice to-lay, and testified that he authorized the

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department met to-day to investigate the charges against Secretary Bristow in relation to the release of the bark Mary Merritt. Bristow appeared in his own behalf. Judge Cate appeared in his own behalf, who introduced the resolution in the House, and was called upon for the names of the parties who furnished him with the information. He gave H. Chittenden, E. E. Johnson, S. E. Weiss, Levi Hubbell, G. W. Hazleton and Mr. Northrup. He suggested that perhaps it might not be necessary to summon more than one or two of them, as all the facts could be obtained from that THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. than one or two of them, as all mon more than one or two of them, as all the facts could be obtained from that number as well as all, and the expense of summoning all of them might be avoided. He did not think it necessary to summon Judge Hubbell. Bristow said it was too late to talk about economy in this matter, he had been arraigned before the country and he wanted the fullest and minutest intrestigation, and dearred the attendance of all the witnesses particularly Judge Hubbell, as he desired to show under what circumstances Hubbell went out of office. He questioned Cate as to all the sources of his information, and desired a list of all the persons with whom he had conversed upon the subject to his questions, Secretary Briston and the ball to health the persons with the sources of the committee having objected to his questions, Secretary Briston as it has been as the persons with the health persons the subject to his questions, Secretary Briston and the ball to health the persons in a wright

jected to his questions, Secretary tow said he had no hesitation in a himself, did not wish to appear as the prosecutor of Secy. Bristow, but you wil do so, you cannot help it. After further discussion the Committee decided to summon all the witnesses named Secretary Bristow said some newspapers had charged that he had declined to furnish the original reverse in the the original papers in this case, and he wished to state that, while in obediene to an executive order he should decline

ler investigation, yet in every case agains himself he would take the responsibily t produce before the Committee every orig inal paper. He then gave the Committee the names of the following witnesses to be summoned: D. Lyman, C. F. Conan-Bluford Wilson, J. H. Robinson, of the Treasury Department, John Ireland, W. L. and S. E. Trice, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Walter Evans, of Louisville, The Committee then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the Court of Claims in the Hot Springs cases. The decision is that none of the claimants are entitled to the lands as against the Government and that all claims advanced are equally untenable. Walker vs. Suivant, error, to Supreme Court of Louisana. In this case, which was an action to recover for refusing refreshments to defendant in error, on account of color, the Court realities that article seven of the Constitution provides that in suits at common law where the value in centro-versy shall exceed tyenty dollars. The right of trial by jury shall be preserved relates only to trials in seferal courts, and say that the States so far as this amendment is concerned are left to regulate trials in their own courts in their

late trials in their own courts in own way. A trial by jury in su common law pending in their State courts, is not, therefore, a privilege im munity of national citizenship which States are forbidden by the fourteent amendment to abridge

The Secretary of the Treasury ha rected the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell, on Thursday next, the gold York to sell, on Thursday next, the gold to be paid into the treasury on account of the bonds sold to pay awards of judgments of commissioners of the Alabama claims. The deliveries of gold will be made as follows: \$2,000,000 on the day of receiving proposals, if desired by the purchaser or purchasers, or such portion thereof as he or they may wish. If not on that day, \$2,000,000 on each succeeding day until the whole amount is delivered.

ERLENAP.

This afternoon the comment for General

such other persons at any cost to himself. Therefore he proposed to said commit-tee that if said committee would sup-

Therefore he proposed to said committee that if said committee would suppress that part of 'the said statement which related to said other persons, he said that Belknap, though contrary to the truth, would admit the receipt by him, said Belknap, of all the monies said by Marsh to have been received by him from one Evans, mentioned in said statement and paid over by aaid Marsh to another person or persons, but said committee declined to accede to said proposition, and Hon. Helster Clymer, chairman of said committee, then declared to said Belknap that he, said Clymer, should move in the House of Representatives upon the statement of said Marsh for the impeachment of him, said Belknap, unless said Belknap should resign his position as Secretary of War before mon of the next day, which was the 21st of March, and said Clymer, chairman as aforesaid, as an intimation that he, said Belknap, could by thus resigning avoid the affliction in the inseperable form of a protracted trial in a form which would attract a greeter degree of public attention and humiliation of availing himself of the defense disclosed in said other person, he yielded to a suggestion made by said Clymer, chairman as aforesaid, and that he, the said Belknap, would, by resigning his position, secure the speedy dismissal of said statement from the public mins, which statement, though it involved no criminality on his WANHINGTON

the speedy dismissal of said statement, from the public mind, which statement, though it involved no criminality on his part, was deeply painful so his feelings, and did resign his said position as Secretary of War on the 2d day of March, 1876 and at 11 o'clock of that pay, he Belknap, caused said committee to be notified of his said resignation and of the acceptance thereof by the Presithe premises, and he, Belknap, submit that while said House of Represents that while said House of Representa-tives claims that Heyster Clymer was acting in its behalf in said pretended ex-amination of Marsh, the House ought in honor- and in law to be estopped. To dany that Clymer was also acting on be-half of said House in suggesting the re-signation of him (Belknap)-ought not to be heard to complain of a resignation thus induced, and this he (said Belknap)

thus induced, and this he (said Beiknap, se ready to verify. Wherefore he pray; judgment against said House of Representative to have or maintain impeach ment against him.

[Signed] W. W. BELKNAP. RESIGNED. Internal Revenue Supervisor Hawley

NAN FRANCINCO.

A Five Hundred Mile Walking Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—O'Leary and Schmel, pedestrians, have agreed upon a five hundred mile match, \$2,000 a side, in this city, some time in May. O'Leary will also attempt 152 miles in 32 hours between the 1st and 10th of May. ALL CORRECT.

The recent examination of the accoun of Revenue Collector Sedgwick by Super visor Hawley showed everything to be correct.

The Chronicle of this morning continue its exposes of the whisky ring and matters at Mare Island, and publishes a let ter received by Charles Werner, a forme partner of Just & Co., in the Antioch distillery, recently seized for running crooked. Werner gave important evidence to the revenue agents, including

San Francisco, January 1, 1876.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1876.

Mr. Charles Werner:

Whisky ring will kill you if you appear as a witness. Pulzeman will see it done, and they have plenty of money to pay for it. They can do it here as well as in any other place, and better. You must take notice of this. Schultz has plenty of money, and it will be a pleasure for him. You know how to take care of yourself. This is to notify you.

entinuance that Werner had been coucontinuance that Werner had been connected in the distilling business with several members of the ring, he being a practical distiller, and that the ring had systematically swindled him, not letting him
into their secrets to the extent of a participation in the profits, and credits him
with the statement that Walton promised
the distillers to wield his influence atWashington through Sargent, which information was given him while in a
business connection with the members of the ring. He says corruption was
outrageous in 1860, 1867, 1868, and 1860,
during which time the Government was
defrauded out of \$1,500,000. Relative to
the Mare Island matter he charges Isaiah
Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, with compiring
with his son John Hanscom and J. E.
De Montaigne, contractors, to defraud the
Government in awarding and filling contracts, and that Admiral Rogers and the
laval constructor, Geo. W. Musch, Mare,
Island, were cognizant of at least some of
the fraude, several of which are specified. nected in the distilling busine

Chippers and the Goost Target State of the Conservation of the House amount is delivered.

A Brutal Father.

Ciscinsari, April 24—A special to the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, as a farmer residing five miles from the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from the Commercial from Forest, Ohio, says the Commercial from the Commercial from Forest on the Commercial from Forest on the Commercial from the Commercial from the Commercial from the Commercial from Forest on the Commercial from the C

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

Washington, April 24. The following are among the bills in-roduced and referred under call of the

By Mr. Campbell, to increase the circu-lation of National Bank notes, and re-lieve the National Banks from tax on circulations, to liquidate the National Debt, and to strengthen the public

Debt, and to strengthen the public credit.

By Mr. O'Brien, to reorganize the Navy. It provides that there shall be an active list of 6 rear Admirals, 18 Commodores, 50 Captains, and 75 Commanders, and that the reductions in these grades shall cease until those numbers shall be reached.

By Mr. Haymond, to permit the National Banks to issue circulating notes equal in amount to one hundred per cent of the current market value of bonds deposited by them.

Mr. Falkiner from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a joint resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may tend to obtain an early release of Edward O. M. Condon, from his myrisonment in England. Passed.

Mr. Sayler presented petitions of the tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati and Covington for the reduction of taxes on Covington for the reduction of taxes on tobacco to 16 cts per pound. Referred. The House then considered the business of the District of Columbia.

NEW OBLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE. Mr. Gibeon offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to make an examination into the management of the New Orleans custom ouse and other Federal offices of that ity, with power to sit in New Orleans luring recess.

during recess.

Mr. Hurlbut objected to a special con
mittee, and suggested that the subject
should be referred to a regular committee
Mr. Gibson then moved a suspensio

ject go to one of the regular committees of the House and to strike out the remarkable clause as to the committee silting during recess. If he would do so the resolution would go through without ob-

Mr. Gibson declined to accede to that

iggestion. Mr. Hale—Then we must have the yeas Mr. Hale—I not we must have the year, and hays on the suspension of the rules.

A vote was then taken, and the rules were not ampended—yeas '146, naya 77; not two thirds voting in the additualive. The vote was a strict party vote.

Mr. Buckner, from the Committee for the District, reported a bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes

the District, reported a bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the District, and then proceeded to explain and advocate it. Without action on the bill Mr. Buckner yielded the floor to Mr. Blaine who proceeded to make a personal explanation in regard to a newspaper charge connecting him with the Union but the state of the content of the con charge connecting him with the Union Pacific R. R. Company.

THE HON. J. G. BLAINE ADDRESSES THE HOUSE IN HIS OWN DEPENSE.

HOUSE IN HIS OWN DEPENSE.

The following is Blaine's speech:
Mr. Speaker, with leave of the House to kindly granted, I shall proceed to submit certain facts and correct certain errors personal to myself. The dates of the correspondence embraced in my statement will show that it was impossible to what it was impossible to the control to the control of the control o correspondence embraced in my statement will show that it was impossible to make it carlier. I shall be as brief as circumatances will permit. For some months past a charge against me has been circulating in private and was recently made public, designing to show that I had in some indirect manner received the large sum of \$64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, for, what services or for what purposes has never been stated. The alleged proof of this serious accusation was based, according to the original story, upon the authority of E. H. Rollins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Company, who, it is averred, had full knowledge that I got the unoney, and also upon the authority of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers of New York, through whom the draft for \$64,000 was said to have been negotiated for my benefit, as they confidentially knew. Hearing of this charge some weeks in advance of its publication, I procured the following statement from two principal witnesses, who were quoted as having such definite knowledge against me:

[Here follow letter of Morton, Bliss & Co. and E. H. Rollins, published on the 12th Inst.]

Some persons in reading the letter of

t. They can do it here as well as in any ther place, and better. You must hake notice of this. Schultz has blenty of money, and it will be pleasure for him. You know how to ake care of yourself. This is to notify four.

[Signed]* From An Old Figure 1.

There is other evidence that such threats were made. The article states in positionance that Ware paid a draft in which I was interested and yet no entry of it be made on their books. On this positionance that Wenre made or their books. On this positionance that were had been controlled the made on their books. On this positionance that Wenre had been controlled the made on their books. On this positionance that Wenre had been controlled to any payment that had passed through their books. On this month of the made on their books. On this positionance that were had been controlled to any payment that had passed through their books. On this micro product the made on their books. On this month of the made on their books. On this month of the made on their books. On this positionance that were made. 12th inst.

New York, April 13, 1876. Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C .: DEAR SIR—It has been suggested to us that our letter of the 6th inst. was not sufficiently inclusive or exclusive. In that letter we stated that no draft, note, cheek or, other ovidence of value had ever passed through our books in which you were known or supposed to have any interest, direct or indirect. It, may be proper for us to add that nothing has been paid by us, in any form or at any time, to any person or any corporation in which you were known or believed or supposed to have any interest whatever. We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants, DEAR SIR-It has been suggested to u

We remain, very respectfully, your obe-dient servants, [Signed] MORTON, BLISS & CO.

The flow of which sees quoted for the orig-inal charge having thus been effectually disposed of, the charge, itself appears in another form, to this effect, vis.: That a certain draff was negotiated at the house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in 1871, through Thomas A. Scott, then President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of \$84,000, and that the sum of \$75,

testimony can supply. If any person or persons know the truth or falsity of these dent of that company, a gentleman who has been a director to the company its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquaintance with its business transactions probably than any

other man. The correspondence which I here submit, will explain itself and leave nothing to be said. BLAINE TO DILLON. I will read the letters in their proper rder. They need no comment:

order. They need no comment:

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pucific Entirod Company:

DEAR SIR—You have doubtless observed the scandal now in circulation in regard to my having been interested in certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith road alleged to have been purchased by your company in 1871. It is due to me, I think, that some statement in regard to that subject should be made by yourself as the official head of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Very respectfully, J. G. BLAINE.

DILLON TO BLAINE.

DILLON TO BLAINE; OFFICE OF U. P. R. R. Co., New York, April 16, 1876.

Hon, James G. Blaine, Washington: Hon. James G. Bleine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the
Ish inst., and in reply desire to say that
I have this day written to Col. Thomas
A. Scott, who was President of the Union
Pacific Railroad Co. at the time of the
transaction referred to, a letter of which
I send a copy herewith. On receipt of
his reply I will enclose it to you.

Very respectfully,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

PULION TO SCOTT.

DILLON TO SCOTT.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, April 13, 1876. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia:

The press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Com sany, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained rom Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, or from Hon, James G. Blaine, of Maine, of that the avails in some form went to his benefit; and that the honorloge of these facts rests with the officers of the com-pany and with yourself. These state-ments are injurious both to Mr. Blaine and to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. pany. There were never any facts to warrant them, and I think that a state ment to the public is due both from you and myself. I desire, as President of th company, to repel any such inference in the most emphatic manner, and would be glad to hear from you on the subject. Very respectfully, Sidney Dillon, Pres't.

DILLON TO BLAINE.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. Co., April 22d, 1876.

April 22d, 1876. §

Hon. Jaz. G. Blaine:

DEAR SIR:—As I advised you some days ago, I wrote Col. Thos. A. Scott and beg leave to inclose you his reply. I desire further to say that I was a director of the Company and a member of the Executive Committee in 1871, and to add my testimony to that of Col. Scott in the inclosed letter. Very truly, yours, SIDNEY DILLON, Prest.

SCOTT TO DILLON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, '76, Sidney Dillon, Esq., President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

DEAR SER: I have your letter under date of New York, April 16th, 1876, stating that the press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith R. R. purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871 were obtained from Hon. J. G. Blain, of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to his benefit; that there never were any facts to warrant the statements, that it is your desire, as President of the company, to repel any such inferences in the most emphatic manner and asking me to make a statement in regard to the matter. In reply I beg leave to say that as much as I dislike the idea of entering into any of the controversies that are before the public in these days of scandal, from which but few men in public life seem to be exempt, I feel it my duty to say that the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were not purchased or received from Mr. Blaine directly or indirectly, and that of money paid by the U. P. R. Company or of avails of said bonds, not one dollar went to Mr. Blaine or to any person whomsoever, for his benefit in any form. All the statements to the effect but M. Raine ever had any transac-It was in the discretion of Congress to give or withhold from the State to give or withhold from the Little Rock Railroad Company. When the Little Rock road fell into the financial troubles, of which I have spoken, there were certain interests connected with it that were under peculiarly pressing embarrassments and that needed relief. There had been at different times very considerable talk about inducing the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which on its southern branch was to be a connecting link cast and west with the Little Rock & Fort Smith road and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, which went to Mr. Blaine or to any person whomsoever, for his benefit in any form. All the statements to the effect that Mr. Blaine ever had any transac-with me directly or indirectly involving money or valuables of any kind are without foundation of fact. I take great pleasure in making this statement to you and you may use it in any manner you deem best for the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Very truly yours,

[Signed]

Thos. A. Scorr.

[Signed] THOS. A. SCOTT.

And this closes the testimony I have wished to ofter. Several newspapers, some of them doubtless from friendly motives, have urged that I should ask for a committee to investigate these charges. I might have done that and awaited the delay and slow progress that inevitably attend all Congressional investigations. Three and a half years ago I moved a committee to investigate the credit mobilier charges, and though every particle of proof in the complete exculpation of myself was before a committee in thirty-six hours after its first meeting, I was compelled to wait more than two months, indeed, seventy full days, before 1 got a public report exonerating and vindinger from the formers. If I had all the Masse bland matter be charges leath Hanseon. Child of the Jureau of the Charge state of the Masse of the Charge state of the Charge state of the Masse of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Masse of the Masse of the Charge state of the Masse of the Mass

I MEVER SO MUCH AS REARD OF IT

Intil nearly two years after its alleged societed without consideration, and that it degrading. I had no pebuniary stake in the second that Thomas A. the segotiation, and I should have loved in in 1872. But while my denial ought ment is gratuitously and utterly false.

I ever the standard of the dishonorable and mutually mental register and the did in I had no pebuniary stake in the segotiation, and I should have loved in in 1872. But while my denial ought ment is gratuitously and utterly false.

I ever the standard of the dishonorable and mutually mental register in the segotiation, and I should have loved in its my personal and official honor in the segotiation.

to be conclusive I should greatly regret to be compelled to leave the matter there. for this unfounded story; but in dismiss—I am, fortunately, able to sustain my own declaration by the most conclusive evi—plicit statement: More than 23 years for this unfounded story; but in dismiss-ing it, I desire to make the following ex-plicit statement: More than 23 years ago, in the closing days of Mr. Fillmore's administration, the Government granted the affair had no more connection with Congressional legislation than any one of the ten thousand similar transactions to the State of Arkansas some public lands within its own limits, to be public lands within its own limits, to be applied to the construction of railroads ness world. Of a like character with the applied to the construction of railroads ness world. Of a like character with the instinuations just answered is that which in kansas incorporated the Little Rock & an irresponsible and anonymous way fort Smith Railroad Company the same attempted to connect the ownership of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith bonds with the Little Rock & Ft. Smith bonds with Fort Smith Railroad Company the same per and gave to the company a portion of the lands it had received from the General Government to aid in the construction of the road, about 5,000 acres to the mile, I think; but the company a portion of the road, about 5,000 acres to the mile, I think; but the company for the cause of their mixture of the road and the company for the cause of their mixture of the road and the company for the cause of their mixture of the road and the company for the cause of their mixture of the cause of the cause of their mixture of the cause of the cause of their mixture of the cause of the cau struction of the road, about 5,000 acres to the mile, I think; but the company were unable to raise any money for the enterprise; though they made strenuous efforts, and when the war broke out in 1861, eight years after the State had given the lands to the company, not a mile of the road was built. Of course nothing was done during the war. After the war all grants of land previously made to the Southern States were renewed in gross in the session of 1865 and 1866. The Little Rock & Fort Smith Company again received agrant from the States, and again tried to raise the money to build the road. The years 1865, 1866 and 1867 passed without their getting a dollar. Finally, towards the close of 1868, a company of Boston gentlemen, representing considerable capital; understook its donstruction. In raising the requisite means they placed the bonds of the company on the New England market in the summer of 1869, offering them on sterms which seems they placed the bonds of the company on the New England market in the summer of 1869, offering them on sterms which seems they placed the control to the company on the New England market in the summer of 1869, offering them on sterms which seems they placed two favorable to I never heard this stupid slander until within a few days, and I venture to say that there is not a responsible man in the country of the slightest sense who can discern the remotest connection between the two thingerthat are alleged to have an intimate and infamous connection. AUMMARY OF THE CHARGES.

Let me now, Mr. Speaker, briefly summarize what I have presented. First—
That the story of my receiving \$84,000, or any other sum of money or other thing of value, from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, directly or indirectly, or in any form, is absolutely disproved by the most conclusive testimony. Second—
That no bond of mine was ever sold to the Atlantic & Pacific, or the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; that not a single dollar of money from either of these companies ever went to my profit or ben-

requisite means they placed the bonds of the company on the New England market in the summer of 1869, offering them on terms which seemed very favorable to the purchaser, and offering them at a time when investments of this kind were fatally popular. In common with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country, I bought some of these bonds—not a very large amount—paying for them at precisely the same rate others paid, and do not believe the Little Rock Company, which I know is controlled by highly honorable men, ever parted with a bond to any person except at the regular price fixed for their sale. The enterprise, though apparently promising, proved unsuccessful, as did so many similar projects about the same time. I lost a considerable sum of money—over \$20,000—by my investment, and I presume New England made a inct loss of \$2,000,000 in completing that road for Arkansas, as she has lost over \$100,000,000 by similar ventures in the West and South within the last twelve years. In addition rom my investment in bonds, I united with others

scrip is offered at public who can pay for it. Every American izen is free to buy. If you exclud Representative from the investment the ground that in some secondary remote way the legislation of Congression.

bond, or a share in a National Bank, or a also from owning a flock of sheep, or a field of hemp, or a tobacco plantation, or a cotton mill, or an iron furnace, for al these interests are actually affected by the tariff legislation on which we vote a every session, and of which an importan measure is even now pending in the Committee of the Whole. In the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, which would be a connecting line both north and south at the point of junction, to aid the Little Rock & Fort Smith en-

seven intervening years Little Rock & Ft. Smith bond

ations to come that were too terrible ever n raising a sum of money for the compa by when it met its first financial troubles revelations have been made. I am nov Mr. Speaker, in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in this hall. I have no doubt said many things in the heat of debate which I would now gladly heat of debate which I would now gladly recall. I have no doubt given votes that in fuller, light I would gladly change. But I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which I can not answer to my comstitu-ents, my conscience and the great Searcher of Hearts. it I should never have toucned it. Whenever concentment is desirable avoidance
of publicity is advisable, and I do not
know any better test to apply to the honor
and fairness of a business transaction.
As to the question of propriety involved
in members of Congress holding an investment of this kind, it must remembered
that the lands were granted to the State of
Arkansas and not to the railroad company, and that the company derived its
life, franchise and status wholly from
the State. The company is amenable and
answerable to the State, and not to
Congress. Since I purchased the bonds
only one act of Congress has passed in any

ents, my conscience and the great Searcher
of Hearts.
Mr. Blaine's speech was delivered very
impressively, from written slips, and was
listened to with eager attention by every
member and person within the crowded
hall. As he concluded there was a murmur, of applause from both sides of the
hall, and one of a groupe of prominent.
Democratic members having temporary
seats near the reporters exclaimed, as
Mr. Blaine finished his asseveration of innocence, "I believe it—every word of it,"
and to which others replied, "So do I."
The House then resumed the considerstion of the District tax bill, but without
action adjourned. Congress. Since I purchased the bonds only one act of Congress has passed in any way touching the subject, and that was merely to rectify a previous mistake in the legislation. I take it that any security from government bonds to town serip is offered at public sale to any one who can pay for it. Every American citizen is free to buy. If you exclude a Representative from the investment on

SENATE.

SENATE.

The bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Internal Revenue was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was resumed, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, took the floor and made a very long argument in favor of a double standard of gold and silver money, and when about through with his speech, the Senate adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Exhibits-Suit for

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The steamer Illinois arrived to-day, bringing additional exhibits for the Centennial Exposition.

The fourth suit for libel was instituted The fourth suit for libel was instituted this morning by Nathaniel H. McKay against McClure & McLaughlin, of the Philadelphia Times, making four cases in all. They are all based on various articles in the Times newspaper connecting McKay's name with alleged irregularities in the Navy Yard matter.

Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Arrived— Steamship Illinois, from Liverpool. New York, April 24.—Arrived—Shipe Switzerland, from Antwerp, and Adriatic from Liverpool.

NASHVILLE, April 24.—River falling with 44 feet on the shoals. Arrived— Silverthorne, Evansville; B. H. Cooke, Pt. Isabelle; Bermuda, Cairo. Departed— Bermuda and Silverthorne, Evansville.

-Ex-Governor Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky, died at his house in Hender-Kentucky, died at his house in Hender-son, Ky., last night at 12 o'clock, of soft-ening of the brain. He succeeded Henry Clay in the U. S. Senate in 1852, and was

112 Smithfield St., Pitt